

# THE REPUBLIC.

## WASHINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1853.

### New Mexico and the Indians.

The commissioner appointed by Congress to remove the Indians of California to that part of the Territory of New Mexico assigned for that purpose, is, we presume, engaged in the performance of his duty; and the citizens of Santa Fe have remonstrated against the measure as fraught with dangerous and injurious consequences.

We do not feel warranted to pronounce an unqualified censure upon the policy of concentrating all the Indians who we may have acquired as a charge upon our territorial purchases; but we are inclined to think that such a policy cannot be founded in justice either to the Indians or to the citizens of New Mexico. The numerous hostile tribes which roam through the deserts or seek refuge in the sierras maintain hostilities not only against the inhabitants of the more favored portions of the country, but are inspired by that animosity against each other which has, with a few exceptions, marked the relations of the aboriginal race in every part of North America.

The consequence therefore of crowding all these Indians into New Mexico will make that territory a sort of cockpit in which the savages will carry on a perpetual conflict, until some of the tribes will be exterminated—as has heretofore happened on the Colorado—or all of them reduced to great misery. In the mean time, the perpetual inroads upon the settled parts of the country, which they must make to maintain themselves, will destroy their immortal resource of robbery, and must precipitate that extinction of the aboriginal race which seems inevitable. To give our readers some idea of the contributions levied by these Arabs upon the whole circumjacent region, we give “the amount of stock stolen by Indians from the Territory of New Mexico from the 1st of August, 1845, to the 1st October, 1850, as taken by the assistant marshals of the United States.”

Countries.	Sheep.	Mules.	Horses.	Cattle.
Santa Fe.....	16,260	570	267	894
Taos.....	17,080	1,032	1,764	5,600
Rio Arriba.....	43,480	1,960	658	2,383
San Miguel.....	50,000	7,000	3,000	21,000
Santa Ana and				
Bernardo.....	154,915	749	987	1,302
Valencia.....	171,558	376	372	1,463
	453,293	12,887	7,050	31,581

Some estimate of the general excursions may be formed from the losses of a single community, although the marshals report that this statement falls short of the actual depredations.

When we consider that the population of New Mexico is less than one hundred thousand, excluding the Pueblo and Navajo Indians, who cultivate the earth and raise stock, it is obvious that they cannot sustain such a charge upon their industry as the support of the rapacious tribes who are absolutely compelled, alike by habit and necessity, to rely upon the labor of others. New Mexico might, as heretofore, have paid her quota of the tribute to these Algerines of the prairies; but exposed to an extraordinary requisition, we cannot see how any thing short of the same abandonment of their country, which has depopulated the fairest portions of Sonora, can follow, unless the United States shall organize for their protection a force greater perhaps than would have been necessary to have restrained the California Indians, if employed in that State for that purpose.

In addition to the positive destruction of property, there are other discouragements to immigration, which will tend to delay the settlement of New Mexico, if the policy of concentrating the Indians within its limits be carried out. The robberies to which we have referred are almost always accompanied with murders; often with the capture of women and children. This keeps the settlements in a state of terror, of which the descendants of the Boones and Seylers, and Callaways can have no idea. The wife of the Anglo-Saxon would often bar the cabin-door and defend her children successfully against the savage foe, or she would load the rifle of her husband, or chop off the fingers of the Red Republicans if they appeared through the cabin chinking. This was the character of our collision with the savages, and therefore they rarely beat back—never arrested our settlement. With the “Roman race,” however, it is different, for we learn that on a recent alarm of “los Barbaros” in the capital city of Chihuahua, the women and children ran shrieking through the streets, whilst the male descendants of Cortes and Brana Diaz, and Alvarado, fell upon their knees in the plaza, and prayed to the Virgin for assistance.

We cannot, then, think the policy of concentration either marked with humanity or wisdom, since it encourages the instinctive animosities of the Indian race, and subjects the property and lives of those who respect the usages of civilization to the concentrated rapacity of starving savages.

In this case, however, as in many others, we admit it is easier to condemn a measure than to suggest a substitute. If extermination be the destiny of the aboriginal population, the policy of concentrating them in such a manner that they may indulge their fondness for war, with a liberal annuity commutable into whiskey, and accompanied with a few seasonable epidemics of cholera or smallpox, will promote that object very effectually. But in the meantime the territory subjected to the enhanced miseries of their congregation must be protected. This will require an efficient force. The prompt punishment of their robberies and the punctual payment of their subsidies, and, above all, the construction of one or more railroads through New Mexico, will tend to establish the safety of that Territory, and encourage an emigration adequate to its own protection. We think, however, that the proper policy would have been to require California to support and restrain her own Indians, which, from her pecuniary and physical ability, she could have done more efficiently than New Mexico with the United States to aid her.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1853.

The following is the circular instructions to collectors, to which I referred a day or two since: “No. 6.—General Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs under the act of 3d March, 1851, regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise.”

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1853. “Your special attention is called to the following instructions in relation to the appraisement of merchandise, under the act of 3d March, 1851, additional to or in modification of the circular instructions from this Department dated 27th March, 1851.”

“The invoice cost of foreign merchandise, supported by the oath required by law, will be held and taken as the importer’s declaration of value at the port and time of shipment, and conclusive against the importer; unless, before entering the same, the said importer, his consignee, or agent, shall declare in writing, under oath, on the invoice, a decline in value between the time of such purchase and the date of shipment, and the amount thereof; in which case, such declared value shall be conclusive against the importer; but in either case the appraisers will determine and fix such additional value as the law and the facts may warrant.”

“JAMES GUTHRIE, “Secretary of the Treasury.” To fully understand the object and force of the above, it should be borne in mind that under Mr. Corwin’s administration, when foreign merchandise was supposed to have declined in value at the port of shipment after its purchase by the importer and before its shipment, the importer was permitted to throw upon the United States appraisers entirely the duty of fixing the valuation upon which the duties should be levied. If this valuation happened to be favorable to the importer, of course he had no motive to dispute it; but, on the other hand, it was likely to give Uncle Sam more than the importer’s valuation would, he had still the opportunity of presenting his proof to secure a reduction in the valuation. The object of the above instructions is to change the system of ascertaining valuations in such cases; and under them, it will be seen, the “invoice cost,” or a sworn statement of the “depreciated value” of foreign merchandise, “at the port and time of shipment,” is made conclusive against the importer in all cases. In other words, the importer must furnish one or the other of these evidences of valuation; but in either case the United States appraisers may still increase the rate of valuation if they deem it required by law.

The Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy made their report to the War Department on Monday last. They were much pleased with the progress of the students, and make a number of recommendations—among them one for the increase of the course to five years; and another for the increase of the number of cadets by the addition of two from each State. I am happy to learn that the rumor of Mr. Walker’s intended declination of the mission to China is entirely without foundation. It is still his determination to proceed on the mission unless prevented by utter physical prostration. Nothing more definite, however, is yet known as to the time of his departure.

Mr. Soule will not leave for Europe until the 30th, on which day it is understood he will positively take his departure.

John M. Daniels, esq., editor of the Richmond Examiner, has been appointed chargé d’affaires to Sardinia, vice Richard Kidder Meade, of Virginia, declined. It was reported that Mr. Daniels came on here to fight a duel; it is certain he has made a very good “hit,” to say nothing about the shot.

M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, is said to be very much displeased with the article on Turkey which appeared in the Union on Tuesday last. I suppose the Union, in despair, will send for Mr. Pryor again, to keep up the “balance of power” by another edition of the Russian article.

Daniel T. Gregg, of Illinois, and said to be quite a young man, has carried off the prize so long sought by ten Governors, twenty Colonels, and forty ex-M. C.’s—the Sandwich Islands Commission ship.

Hon. Duncan R. McRae, Consul at Paris, has been invested with the powers of a chargé d’affaires to the Court of St. Cloud. By the way, it is rumored that a Minister to France was agreed upon several days since. Who is he? Please to show him up, Mr. President. ZEKE.

### Magazines.

BLACKWOOD’S MAGAZINE for July has just been received, containing its usual variety of articles, among which one on Gold and Emigration, and their Effects Social and Political.

TAYLOR & MAURY, agents, Pennsylvania avenue, near 9th street.

GODEY’S LADY’S BOOK for August is a superb number, just received, and may be obtained at JOSE SHILLINGTON’S, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourth-and-a-half street, and at BUCKENHAM’S Literary Depot, under the National Hotel, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street.

### Mississippi Whig Convention.

The Whig Convention of Mississippi assembled at the Capitol in Jackson, on that State, on the 11th instant, when Hon. W. A. Lake was called to the chair, and R. K. Arthur and Thomas Palmer, esqs., appointed secretaries. The convention nominated the Hon. Francis M. Rogers, of Monroe county, as the Whig candidate for the office of Governor, and Daniel R. Russell, of Carroll, James A. Horne, of Lauderdale, and George H. Foote, for the respective offices of Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, leaving a blank for the office of Treasurer. The convention adopted a resolution, among others, condemning the appointment of Free-soilers and Secessionists by President Pierce.

SINGULAR TRAGEDY.—A young German entered the premises of Mr. Kuntzmueller, at St. Louis, a few evenings ago, when Mr. K., without interrogating him, took down his gun and shot him. The wounded man immediately ran off, and was heard of no more that night, but early the next morning he was seen to run down the street toward the levee and leap into the river, where he was drowned. The ball had entered his back and passed out near the pit of his stomach. He was unknown. Mr. Kuntzmueller was of course arrested.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS in North Carolina (election August 11) are as follows—Whigs in italics, Democrats in Roman: Dist. 1.—David Outlaw..... H. M. Shaw. 2. Thomas Ruffin..... Wm. C. Loftin. 3. Walter F. Leak..... Wm. S. Ashe. 4. Sion H. Rogers..... Abm W. Venable. 5. Richard C. Puryear..... Geo. D. Boyd. 6. Jas. W. Osborne..... Burton Craige. 7. Burgess S. Gathier..... T. L. Clingman. \* Members of the last House.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK adjourned sine die on the 20th instant.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1853.

The following list of United States District Attorneys and Marshals throughout the Union, will be found useful for reference. We give in each case the name of the officer, his place of residence, and the term for which appointed. Those marked as appointed “during the recess,” have yet to undergo the ordeal of Senatorial consideration and confirmation or rejection. Meantime they draw their nominations, and substitute other persons in their stead:

**Maine.**—Attorney, Geo. F. Shepley, four years from April 1, 1853, Portland; Marshal, Geo. W. Stanley, four years from April 1, 1853, Augusta. **New Hampshire.**—Attorney, John H. George, during recess, Concord; Marshal, Samuel Tilton, during recess, Sanborn Bridge. **Massachusetts.**—Attorney, Benjamin F. Hallett, four years from March 17, 1853, Boston; Marshal, Watson Freeman, four years from March 21, 1853, Boston. **Vermont.**—Attorney, Lucius B. Peck, four years from April 1, 1853, Montpelier; Marshal, Charles Chapin, four years from April 1, 1853, Brattleboro. **Connecticut.**—Attorney, William D. Shipman, during recess, East Haddam; Marshal, Curtis Bacon, during recess, Middletown. **Rhode Island.**—Attorney, George H. Browne, during recess, Providence; Marshal, Francis C. Gardner, during recess, Providence. **New York.**—Attorney, Northern District, Samuel R. Garvin, during recess, Utica; Attorney, Southern District, Charles O’Conor, four years from March 29, 1853, New York; Marshal, Northern District, John M. Mott, during recess, Lansingburg; Marshal, Southern District, Abraham T. Hillyer, four years from March 30, 1853, New York. **New Jersey.**—Attorney, Gerrit S. Cannon, during recess, Burlington; Marshal, George H. Nelden, during recess, Newton. **Pennsylvania.**—Attorney, Eastern District, John W. Ashmead, four years from June 15, 1850, Philadelphia; Attorney, Western District, Charles Shaler, during recess, Pittsburgh; Marshal, Eastern District, Francis M. Wynkoop, four years from March 29, 1853, Philadelphia; Marshal, Western District, Westley Frost, for four years from March 29, 1853, Brownsville. **Delaware.**—Attorney, Thomas F. Bayard, four years from April 6, 1853, Wilmington; Marshal, William Morrow, four years from April 8, 1853, Wilmington. **Maryland.**—Attorney, William M. Addison, four years from April 1, 1853, Baltimore; Marshal, John W. Watkins, four years from April 1, 1853, Baltimore. **District of Columbia.**—Attorney, Philip R. Fendall, for four years from September 24, 1850, Washington; Marshal, Jonah D. Hoover, during recess, Washington. **Virginia.**—Attorney, Eastern District, John M. Gregory, during recess, Richmond; Attorney, Western District, Fleming B. Miller, four years from March 22, 1853, Fincastle; Marshal, Eastern District, Jno. F. Wiley, during recess, Amelia Court-house; Marshal, Western District, Jno. Ambler, four years from December 28, 1852, Winchester. **North Carolina.**—Attorney, Robert P. Dick, during recess, Greensboro; Marshal, Wesley Jones, four years from April 1, 1853, Raleigh. **South Carolina.**—Attorney, Thomas Evans, four years from March 17, 1853, Marion; Marshal, Thos. D. Condy, four years from December 28, 1852, Charleston. **Georgia.**—Attorney, Geo. S. Owens, during recess, Savannah; Marshal, John R. Johnson, during recess, Savannah. **Florida.**—Attorney, Northern District, Chandler C. Gouge, during recess, Marianna; Attorney, Southern District, Wm. R. Hackley, four years from August 27, 1850, Key West; Marshal, Northern District, Elias C. Blackburn, four years from March 30, 1853, Monticello; Marshal, Southern District, Fernando J. Moreno, four years from March 30, 1853, Key West. **Alabama.**—Attorney, Northern District, George S. Walden, four years from April 11, 1853, Centerville; Marshal, Northern District, Benjamin Patterson, four years from August 4, 1852, Huntsville; Attorney, Southern District, A. J. Requier, during recess, Mobile; Marshal, Southern District, Cade M. Godbold, during recess, Stockton. **Louisiana.**—Attorney, Eastern District, E. Warren Meise, four years from April 8, 1853, New Orleans; Marshal, Eastern District, Marcellus Marigny, four years from April 6, 1853, New Orleans; Attorney, Western District, Joseph H. Kilpatrick, four years from April 8, 1853, Shreveport; Marshal, Western District, Wm. M. Smoot, four years from April 8, 1853, Opelousas, (parish of St. Landry). **Texas.**—Attorney, Samuel D. Hay, four years from March 28, 1853, Huntsville; Marshal, Ben McCulloch, four years from March 29, 1853, Galveston. **Mississippi.**—Attorney, Northern District, Nathaniel S. Price, four years from April 1, 1853, Ripley; Marshal, Northern District, Charles R. Gordon, four years from April 6, 1853, Ash Creek; Attorney, Southern District, Horatio J. Harries, four years from August 10, 1850, Vicksburg; Marshal, Southern District, Richard Griffin, four years from April 4, 1853, Jackson. **Arkansas.**—Attorney, Eastern District, Jas. W. McConaughy, during recess, Searcy; Marshal, Eastern District, John Quindley, during recess, Little Rock; Attorney, Western District, Alfred M. Wilson, during recess, Fayetteville; Marshal, Western District, Samuel M. Hays, during recess, Dover. **Minnesota.**—Attorney, Thomas C. Reynolds, during recess, St. Louis; Marshal, Hiram H. Beber, four years from December 28, 1852, Jefferson City. **Tennessee.**—Attorney, Eastern District, J. C. Ramsey, four years from March 22, 1853, Knoxville; Marshal, Eastern District, Wm. M. Lowrey, four years from March 21, 1853, Greenville; Attorney, Middle District, Thomas B. Childress, during recess, Nashville; Marshal, Middle District, Jesse B. Clements, four years from March 17, 1853, Nashville; Attorney, Western District, Richard J. Hays, during recess, Jackson; Marshal, Western District, Robert J. Chester, four years from March 16, 1853, Jackson. **Kentucky.**—Attorney, C. C. Rogers, during recess, Lexington; Marshal, Thomas J. Young, during recess, Frankfort. **Ohio.**—Attorney, Daniel O. Morton, during recess, Toledo; Marshal, Jabez W. Fitch, during recess, Cleveland. **Indiana.**—Attorney, Benjamin M. Thomas, during recess, Vincennes; Marshal, Jno. L. Robinson, during recess, Indianapolis. **Illinois.**—Attorney, Thomas Hayne, four years from March 16, 1853, Chicago; Marshal, Harry Wilton, four years from March 23, 1853, Chicago. **Michigan.**—Attorney, George E. Hand, four years from March 16, 1853, Detroit; Marshal, George W. Rice, four years from March 24, 1853, Kalamazoo. **Wisconsin.**—Attorney, John R. Sharpstein, during recess, Madison; Marshal, Stephen V. R. Ablenan, during recess, Baraboo. **Iowa.**—Attorney, Joseph C. Knapp, during recess, Keosauqua; Marshal, Laurel Summers, during recess, Le Claire. **California.**—Attorney, Northern District, Saml. W. Ingalls, four years from April 1, 1853, San Francisco; Marshal, Northern District, Wm. H. Richardson, four years from July 1, 1853, San Francisco; Attorney, Southern District, Isaac S. K. Ogier, four years from April 6, 1853, Los Angeles; Marshal, Southern District, Pablo Noriega, four years from September 30, 1850, San Jose. **TERRITORIES.** **Oregon.**—Attorney, Benjamin F. Harding, four years from March 16, 1853, Salem; Marshal, J. W. Nesmith, four years from March 16, 1853, Neskowin. **New Mexico.**—Attorney, Miguel A. Otero, four years from April 1, 1853, Santa Fe; Marshal, Charles S. Runley, four years from April 5, 1853, Santa Fe. **Minnesota.**—Attorney, Daniel H. Dustin, during recess, Marshall; Wm. H. Irwin, during recess, Ula. **Utah.**—Attorney, Seth Blair, four years from September 28, 1850; Marshal, Joseph L. Hayward, four years from September 28, 1850. **Washington Territory.**—Attorney, John S. Chasden, four years from March 21, 1853; Marshal, J. Patton Anderson, four years from March 21, 1853.

The immense and steady growth of the United States cannot be better illustrated, as far as goes, than by bringing on the scene occasionally one, or as many more as God has spared, to earth of these relics, who saw the day-star rising which has continued to hover over the vast central and western regions of that great expanse now embraced in the domain of the United States.

We have now to introduce a pioneer, the senior, as a pioneer, by forty-seven years, of Judge Messersmith. There is no person of candor will, I hope, fail to attribute this notice of myself to the right motive, or as giving his small quota of interest to the progressive grandeur of the still infant American Empire of the West.

I was taken over the Appalachian mountains in 1781, now seventy-two years past, when Wheeling, of Virginia, on the banks of Ohio, was the outpost from the Atlantic ocean of the great region now more or less inhabited to the Pacific. When taken to the wilds of Ohio, to the then land of danger and blood, years after my arrival on the Monongahela and Ohio, savage murders were perpetrated between those streams, and when the Ohioconsin river, by an intermediate route, and upwards of six hundred miles air distance farther westward, was then, 1781, far more difficult of approach than is now any part of the Pacific coast of North America, from the mouth of Columbia river to Behring’s Strait. This may sound—let it be—indeed—as extravagant to thousands; yet no other fact in the history of this country admits of more undeniable truth. Standing on it as a vantage ground, to pierce mental vision into the far-distant but sure-coming futurity, and comparing the future with the past, the mind is arrested, not confused; exalted, but not intoxicated. The grandeur of North American history is dimly foreseen, but not as a phantom, but a landscape over which time is glancing his brightening beams.

Before the mind’s eye spreads a scene embracing more than three millions of square cultivable miles, and on part of which an Anglo-Saxon nation already has risen, and is rising and spreading, with a nucleus now exceeding twenty-four millions, and gaining one-third decennially.

These elements, found by an analysis of the five decennial enumerations already made, afford data for the future deserving a high degree of confidence. WILLIAM DABRY.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1853.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 20.

### Washington as the Seat of Government.

“As for this last city of wax and wafers,—which the British unfortunately would not keep or bury in the Potomac—the sooner we change its name the better for the memory and fame of the illustrious Southern whose patronym it now prostrates. New names may be found in abundance—there is Sodom and Gomorrah—and a thousand others may be suggested.”

Messrs. Editors: The above extract is from a communication in your paper of yesterday. I have no purpose to make any remarks on the general views of the author, but the opinion expressed respecting the character and reputation of the city of Washington is at once so uncharitable and so unjust, that I am constrained to say a word or two in reference to it. I do not know whether the writer has had the opportunity of knowing personally the people whom he condemns, but I have had that opportunity. There is no city of its size in the Union having higher claims to kindness, hospitality, sound morals, and genuine piety. I know no city, not excepting Charleston, where society is more easy and agreeable, where personal merit is more readily recognized, where information is more diffused, and superiority in intellect and learning more highly appreciated. The absence of a great commerce preserves it from the vices which commerce engenders. The moderate scale of living exempts it from the competitions in luxury and fashion, which the great incomes of other cities produce. Its being the centre of national interests, as the seat of Government, draws to it continually every man or woman, foreign or native, of celebrity or importance. Even the much-abused climate is decidedly better than that of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and the situation is one at once of beauty and magnificence.

I hope that it may continue forever to be the seat of Government. The name is appropriate. It is within sight of Mount Vernon. It was selected by Washington. It was founded by his hand. This alone gives it a peculiar character, which no other city can possess. It will forever constitute a part of the nation’s gratitude to its founder, to preserve his city sacred to the purposes for which it was selected and established by his hand and choice.

The objections to it, on the ground of not being central, are every day becoming less and less important. Railroads reduce difficulties arising from distance to nothing. The permanency of a great nation’s capital is of more moment than any consideration of convenience or distance. I doubt if a case can be mentioned of a change in the capital city of a great nation which was not followed by evil consequences and did not prove to be a mistake. It destroys the prestige of cherished and old associations. The change from Rome to Constantinople ruined the Roman empire. That from Moscow to St. Petersburg was the whim of a despot, and has secured none of the coveted advantages. In our case I am inclined to believe that the change of the Republic’s capital would endanger the stability of the Republic, and prove to be as mischievous in its consequences as it is in all respects unnecessary. JUSTICE.

EXECUTION.—William, Cating, convicted of the murder of the O’Brien children, was executed in Bergen county, New Jersey, on Thursday, 21st instant.

REMAINS OF CAPTAIN UPHUR.—We understand that the body of Captain Uphur, who died at Spezia while in command of the Levant, was taken in charge by the Marsons of that place, which fraternity he was a member, and by them forwarded to this city. The fraternity of Norfolk have been called together to make arrangements to forward the body to the Eastern Shore. [Norfolk News.

INTERESTING INVENTION.—Mr. Hood, formerly superintendent of the House telegraph office in this city, has invented a plan for sending messages by telegraph in the very handwriting of the copy. This is a novel and ingenious idea, but Mr. Hood is equal to its accomplishment. [Springfield Republican.

We are informed that this idea was partially realized by Mr. Bain.

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Kilpatrick, four years from April 8, 1853, Shreveport; Marshal, Western District, Wm. M. Smoot, four years from April 8, 1853, Opelousas, (parish of St. Landry). **Texas.**—Attorney, Samuel D. Hay, four years from March 28, 1853, Huntsville; Marshal, Ben McCulloch, four years from March 29, 1853, Galveston. **Mississippi.**—Attorney, Northern District, Nathaniel S. Price, four years from April 1, 1853, Ripley; Marshal, Northern District, Charles R. Gordon, four years from April 6, 1853, Ash Creek; Attorney, Southern District, Horatio J. Harries, four years from August 10, 1850, Vicksburg; Marshal, Southern District, Richard Griffin, four years from April 4, 1853, Jackson. **Arkansas.**—Attorney, Eastern District, Jas. W. McConaughy, during recess, Searcy; Marshal, Eastern District, John Quindley, during recess, Little Rock; Attorney, Western District, Alfred M. Wilson, during recess, Fayetteville; Marshal, Western District, Samuel M. Hays, during recess, Dover. **Minnesota.**—Attorney, Thomas C. Reynolds, during recess, St. Louis; Marshal, Hiram H. Beber, four years from December 28, 1852, Jefferson City. **Tennessee.**—Attorney, Eastern District, J. C. Ramsey, four years from March 22, 1853, Knoxville; Marshal, Eastern District, Wm. M. Lowrey, four years from March 21, 1853, Greenville; Attorney, Middle District, Thomas B. Childress, during recess, Nashville; Marshal, Middle District, Jesse B. Clements, four years from March 17, 1853, Nashville; Attorney, Western District, Richard J. Hays, during recess, Jackson; Marshal, Western District, Robert J. Chester, four years from March 16, 1853, Jackson. **Kentucky.**—Attorney, C. C. Rogers, during recess, Lexington; Marshal, Thomas J. Young, during recess, Frankfort. **Ohio.**—Attorney, Daniel O. Morton, during recess, Toledo; Marshal, Jabez W. Fitch, during recess, Cleveland. **Indiana.**—Attorney, Benjamin M. Thomas, during recess, Vincennes; Marshal, Jno. L. Robinson, during recess, Indianapolis. **Illinois.**—Attorney, Thomas Hayne, four years from March 16, 1853, Chicago; Marshal, Harry Wilton, four years from March 23, 1853, Chicago. **Michigan.**—Attorney, George E. Hand, four years from March 16, 1853, Detroit; Marshal, George W. Rice, four years from March 24, 1853, Kalamazoo. **Wisconsin.**—Attorney, John R. Sharpstein, during recess, Madison; Marshal, Stephen V. R. Ablenan, during recess, Baraboo. **Iowa.**—Attorney, Joseph C. Knapp, during recess, Keosauqua; Marshal, Laurel Summers, during recess, Le Claire. **California.**—Attorney, Northern District, Saml. W. Ingalls, four years from April 1, 1853, San Francisco; Marshal, Northern District, Wm. H. Richardson, four years from July 1, 1853, San Francisco; Attorney, Southern District, Isaac S. K. Ogier, four years from April 6, 1853, Los Angeles; Marshal, Southern District, Pablo Noriega, four years from September 30, 1850, San Jose. **TERRITORIES.** **Oregon.**—Attorney, Benjamin F. Harding, four years from March 16, 1853, Salem; Marshal, J. W. Nesmith, four years from March 16, 1853, Neskowin. **New Mexico.**—Attorney, Miguel A. Otero, four years from April 1, 1853, Santa Fe; Marshal, Charles S. Runley, four years from April 5, 1853, Santa Fe. **Minnesota.**—Attorney, Daniel H. Dustin, during recess, Marshall; Wm. H. Irwin, during recess, Ula. **Utah.**—Attorney, Seth Blair, four years from September 28, 1850; Marshal, Joseph L. Hayward, four years from September 28, 1850. **Washington Territory.**—Attorney, John S. Chasden, four years from March 21, 1853; Marshal, J. Patton Anderson, four years from March 21, 1853.

The immense and steady growth of the United States cannot be better illustrated, as far as goes, than by bringing on the scene occasionally one, or as many more as God has spared, to earth of these relics, who saw the day-star rising which has continued to hover over the vast central and western regions of that great expanse now embraced in the domain of the United States.

We have now to introduce a pioneer, the senior, as a pioneer, by forty-seven years, of Judge Messersmith. There is no person of candor will, I hope, fail to attribute this notice of myself to the right motive, or as giving his small quota of interest to the progressive grandeur of the still infant American Empire of the West.

I was taken over the Appalachian mountains in 1781, now seventy-two years past, when Wheeling, of Virginia, on the banks of Ohio, was the outpost from the Atlantic ocean of the great region now more or less inhabited to the Pacific. When taken to the wilds of Ohio, to the then land of danger and blood, years after my arrival on the Monongahela and Ohio, savage murders were perpetrated between those streams, and when the Ohioconsin river, by an intermediate route, and upwards of six hundred miles air distance farther westward, was then, 1781, far more difficult of approach than is now any part of the Pacific coast of North America, from the mouth of Columbia river to Behring’s Strait. This may sound—let it be—indeed—as extravagant to thousands; yet no other fact in the history of this country admits of more undeniable truth. Standing on it as a vantage ground, to pierce mental vision into the far-distant but sure-coming futurity, and comparing the future with the past, the mind is arrested, not confused; exalted, but not intoxicated. The grandeur of North American history is dimly foreseen, but not as a phantom, but a landscape over which time is glancing his brightening beams.

Before the mind’s eye spreads a scene embracing more than three millions of square cultivable miles, and on part of which an Anglo-Saxon nation already has risen, and is rising and spreading, with a nucleus now exceeding twenty-four millions, and gaining one-third decennially.

These elements, found by an analysis of the five decennial enumerations already made, afford data for the future deserving a high degree of confidence. WILLIAM DABRY.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1853.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 20.

### Washington as the Seat of Government.

“As for this last city of wax and wafers,—which the British unfortunately would not keep or bury in the Potomac